

FOREIGN TRADE

I. III

OTTAWA, APRIL 10, 1948

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 10, 1948

Published Weekly

By

Foreign Trade Service

Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Part of the Canadian display at the International Fur and Leather Fair, held last month in Basle, Switzerland. It was reported that the exhibit of fox and mink pelts arranged by this country was the finest at the fair, and attracted considerable attention. In fact, had the garments been for sale, they could have been "sold a dozen times over before the show began". The display, which was flown from Montreal, included pearl platinum and white marked foxes, together with standard and mutation mink pelts in the new pastel colours. An outstanding judge of furs said the Canadian exhibit of garments and pelts was the most beautiful he had ever seen. (See article on page 690.)

Canadian Furs Create Sensation At Large Fair in Switzerland

Selection of garments and pelts aroused interest beyond all expectations—Pearl platinum and silver foxes, with standard and mutation mink pelts, on display—Notable developments in fur farming, pioneered by Canada, portrayed—Grading system for ranch fox pelts illustrated in brochure.

FUR manufacturers and buyers from many parts of the world assembled in Basle, Switzerland, last March to examine the fine collection of pelts on display at the second International Fur and Leather Fair. Canada was represented by one of the most outstanding selections of garments and pelts, arranged by the Department of Trade and Commerce, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Farm Fur Advertising Committee. The exhibit, illustrated in this issue, attracted interest that surpassed all expectations, and many visitors expressed a desire to purchase pelts from this country as soon as the necessary foreign exchange could be made available.

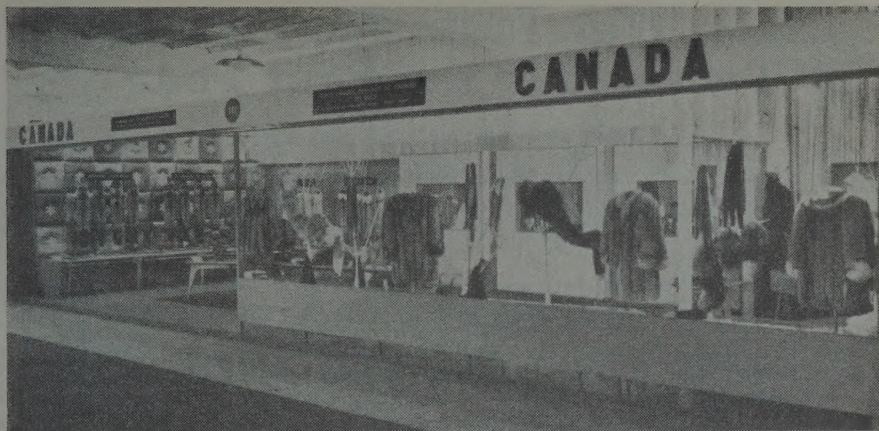
The display was supported by an attractive brochure, in which was set forth a short review of the history of Canada's fur trade, the grading system introduced by the Canadian Government for the purpose of standardizing the quality of ranch fox pelts, together with their colour, type and size, for the guidance and protection of producers and buyers, and illustrations of many beautiful garments.

It was pointed out that several centuries of hunting and trapping had not seriously affected the capacity of Canada's stock of fur-bearing animals to make a leading contribution to the world's requirements of furs of the highest quality. The extensive areas of this country still form the natural habitat of numerous fur-bearing animals of exceptional variety and quality. The Yukon, Northwest Territories and other northern areas, extending over two million square miles, form a reservoir from which, under wise methods of conservation, a valuable catch may be taken in perpetuity. Pelt production achieved a record value during the 1945-46 season, when 7,162,000 pelts were taken from wild fur-bearing animals and 431,000 from those raised on some 6,600 ranches. There were 19,561,000 pelts taken in 1942, however, but their aggregate value was lower.

Fur-farming Industry Makes Notable Advance

It is within the realm of probability that Canada's fur resources, instead of declining in the face of exploitation, arising from the advance of settlement, may continue to be substantially supplemented by the increase of fur-bearing animals reared in captivity. In comparatively recent years, there has been a notable development in the fur-ranching industry, pioneered in this country. The successful domestication of the silver fox and the well advanced experiments with mink and other fur-bearing animals of high pelt value have introduced a new and profitable branch of animal husbandry, which now accounts for about 25 per cent of the value of Canada's total annual fur pelt production. The most important fur farms are those raising standard and new type mink, and silver and the new type of foxes.

Changes in the popularity and market value of furs naturally influence the fur farmer. Although the black fox was in greatest demand immediately after the First World War, popular fancy subsequently changed to quarter and half silvers. More recently, the introduction of new colour types has engaged the interest of fur farmers who have produced the



Switzerland—Canadian display of fox and mink pelts at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland.

platinum, pearl platinum, glacier-blue, and white marked fox to meet the popular demand. Mink has also found greater favour for coats, such as the blu-frost, silver-blu, pastel, koh-i-nur and snow-white. The grading system for ranch fox pelts provides for uniformity of pelts, and enables the fur farmer to determine more readily the value of his pelts, and to secure prices in proper relation to the quality of the various pelts.

The fur trade benefits materially from the government grading system, because a prospective buyer of ranch fox pelts may with confidence buy by grade without examining the pelts. For a few dollars, shillings, francs or lire, he may send a cable to his broker in Canada, in much the same way as is done in the purchase of stocks or bonds, with instructions that a named number of pelts of specified grades be bought for his account. Individual undressed fox furs carry a tag attached by the government inspector of the Fur Inspection and Grading Services, Department of Agriculture, which indicates the quality of each individual pelt. The pelts are classified according to type, colour, quality and size, this information being stamped into metal bands, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. "Canada Select" pelts, for example, bear a tag that is bronze in colour. Fox pelts of this grade are of extra good quality, evenly furred, of reasonably clear colour and character, with only minor weaknesses permitted. These are of outstanding quality.

Importers and Traders Hold Annual Meeting

Canada's postwar trade pattern was traced by George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an address prepared for delivery on April 9 at the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Canadian Importers & Traders Association, held in Toronto. Various aspects of the Geneva Trade Agreements and the Emergency Foreign Exchange Conservation Act were also discussed. Some countries will assume greater importance than before the war as exporters, he explained, and Canada would be forced to adjust her position to meet such changes.

Following the luncheon gathering, a forum was held. Those participating included J. W. Arnold, of the Montreal Shipping Company, Limited, Toronto; Murray E. Corlett, of Laidlaw & Corlett, Barristers and Solicitors, Ottawa; and Kenneth W. Taylor, Director of the Emergency Import Control Division, Ottawa.

Canada Was Main Supply Source For Trinidad in the Past Year

Contributed 29·6 per cent to total imports, compared with 23·1 per cent for Great Britain and 22·7 per cent for United States—Purchases from Canada valued at \$35,199,240 as compared with \$26,735,700 in the previous year and \$5,039,903 in 1939.

By A. W. Evans, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN, March 1, 1948.—Canada was the principal source of supply for Trinidad during the past year, having contributed 29·6 per cent to the total imports, compared with 23·1 per cent for Great Britain and 22·7 per cent for the United States. Purchases from Canada were valued at \$35,199,240 in 1947, as against \$26,735,700 in the previous year and with only \$5,039,903 in 1939. During this last prewar year, Great Britain filled 35·7 per cent of the island's import requirements, as compared with 25·5 per cent for the United States and 14·5 per cent for Canada.

While the value of this colony's imports and exports increased substantially last year, the unfavourable balance of trade amounted to \$31,667,928. This figure is more than double that of \$13,727,092 in the previous twelve-month period and presents a marked contrast with the favourable trade balance in 1939 of \$2,596,522. Severe import restrictions were imposed towards the end of 1947 in an effort to reduce this deficit, and figures for 1948 should indicate a decrease in value and a change in the direction of the colony's trade.

Increased prices and a large amount of restocking, together with a continuing demand, raised the value of imports to a new peak of \$118,783,075, which represents an increase of 57 per cent over the total for 1946, and is three times that for 1939. Foodstuffs head the list, with a value of \$29,438,359, followed by crude petroleum, with a value of \$15,048,027. This is imported in bond for refining, as the domestic production of crude oil is at present insufficient to keep the refineries operating at capacity.

Imports, by Principal Countries

	1947	1946	1939
Canada	\$35,199,240	\$26,735,700	\$ 5,039,903
Great Britain	27,264,518	21,417,388	12,442,672
United States	27,044,905	11,637,222	8,861,863

Principal Imports into Trinidad

	1939	1946	1947
Foodstuffs	\$ 8,358,170	\$21,438,359	\$29,438,359
Apparel	1,363,095	2,134,619	3,183,171
Artificial silk piece-goods	452,221	1,703,726	2,875,576
Boots and shoes	653,390	2,226,297	2,822,514
Cement	731,294	1,034,040	1,311,057
Coal	285,084	986,136	1,546,950
Cotton piece-goods	1,040,815	2,784,737	4,997,238
Machinery	3,832,660	4,369,267	6,990,669
Motor cars	499,684	922,562	2,855,383
Motor lorries, vans and chassis	234,968	1,194,911	1,891,083
Petroleum, crude	448,034	6,309,765	15,048,027
Painter's colours and materials	265,108	732,968	1,231,235
Tubes, pipes and fittings	2,703,480	2,675,435	3,315,438
Wood and timber (unmanufactured)	1,203,297	2,141,330	3,828,968

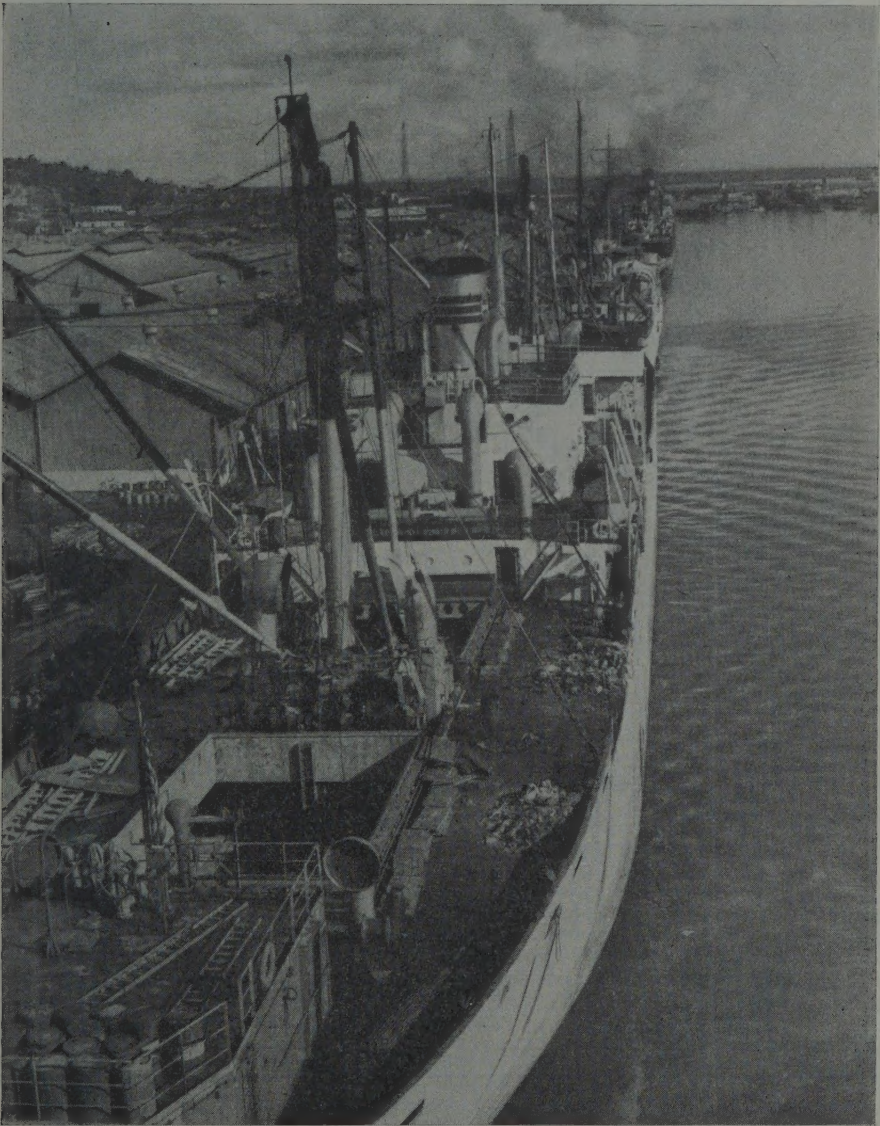
Exports for the year totalled \$82,262,232 as against \$57,572,075 last year and \$35,731,557 in 1939. The following table shows the principal markets. It should be remembered that the principal exports are rigidly controlled.

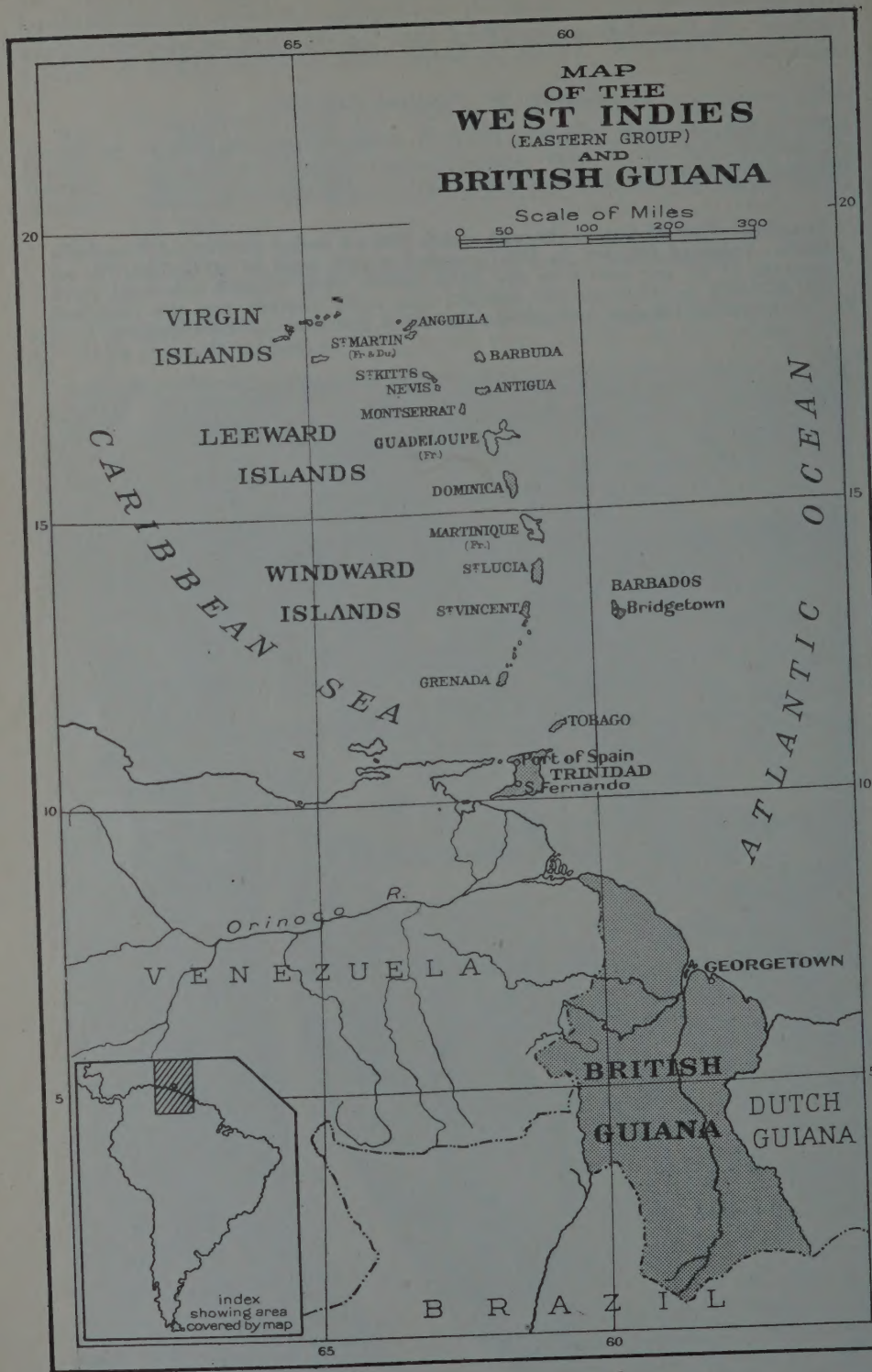
Exports by Principal Countries

	1939	1946	1947
Great Britain	\$14,843,648	\$26,423,334	\$32,296,024
Canada	2,630,306	3,978,255	5,260,762
British West Indies	2,230,231	2,737,139	3,647,603
United States	1,285,243	1,815,533	2,908,162

Trinidad—Port of Spain, through which flows a major portion of Trinidad's trade. Value of imports in 1947 reached a new peak of \$118,783,075, an increase of 57 per cent over the 1946 figure, while exports increased from \$57,572,075 in 1946 to \$82,262,232 last year. Canada was the principal source of supply, accounting for 29.6 per cent of total imports.

Trinidad Guardian Photo.







Trinidad—Treasury Building, Port of Spain. While value of imports and exports increased substantially last year, the unfavourable balance of trade amounted to \$31,667,928, more than double that for the previous year of \$13,727,092.

The rising importance of Trinidad as an entrepôt trade centre is shown by figures relating to ships stores and the transshipment trade. Sales for ships stores amounted to \$17,156,377 last year as compared with \$12,627,498 in 1946, while the value of goods transhipped during 1947 amounted to \$22,846,967 as compared with \$8,674,683 in 1946.

Principal Exports of Trinidad

	1939	1946	1947
Petroleum	\$26,762,296	\$41,520,918	\$61,897,237
Cocoa	1,212,682	1,171,781	3,205,049
Sugar	5,087,030	6,593,592	8,111,099
Rum	98,933	1,229,345	1,846,235
Asphalt and products	1,170,585	3,264,313	2,925,183
Coconut oil	7,616	826,997	789,022
Bitters	96,280	496,119	378,925
Raw coffee	41,905	204,158	250,014
Grapefruit	71,473	12,111	366,401
Lime oil	123,284	110,998	68,931
Other citrus products	13,772	567,851	623,699

Foreign Trade Enquiries

Canadian firms interested in any enquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the enquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of enquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with enquiries, the name of the enquirer, file number of the enquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

82. **Haiti**—Louis Decatrel is desirous of representing, as an agent, any Canadian manufacturer desirous of exporting cereals, household appliances of all kinds, salted or smoked fish, common glassware, textiles, stationery and office supplies and cheap cutlery. File: A.204.

Italian Recovery Plan Features Foodstuffs and Fertilizers

Committee of European Economic Co-operation estimates bread-grain requirements at 300,000,000 bushels per annum—Tendency to break up large estates, thereby curtailing cultivation of cereals—Large potential market for potatoes and fish of interest to Canada.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles pertaining to Italian requirements under the European Recovery program, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

ROME, February 14, 1948.—Food and other agricultural requirements of Italy are set forth in a report of the Committee of European Economic Co-operation. It will be noted in the table below that the average bread-grain consumption of Italy before the war was nearly 8,000,000 metric tons, or about 300,000,000 bushels. It was expected that this figure would be increased to 9,000,000 tons by 1951, which would represent an advance of 12 per cent, as against a natural increase in the population of well over 15 per cent. In actual fact, the standard of consumption will have decreased.

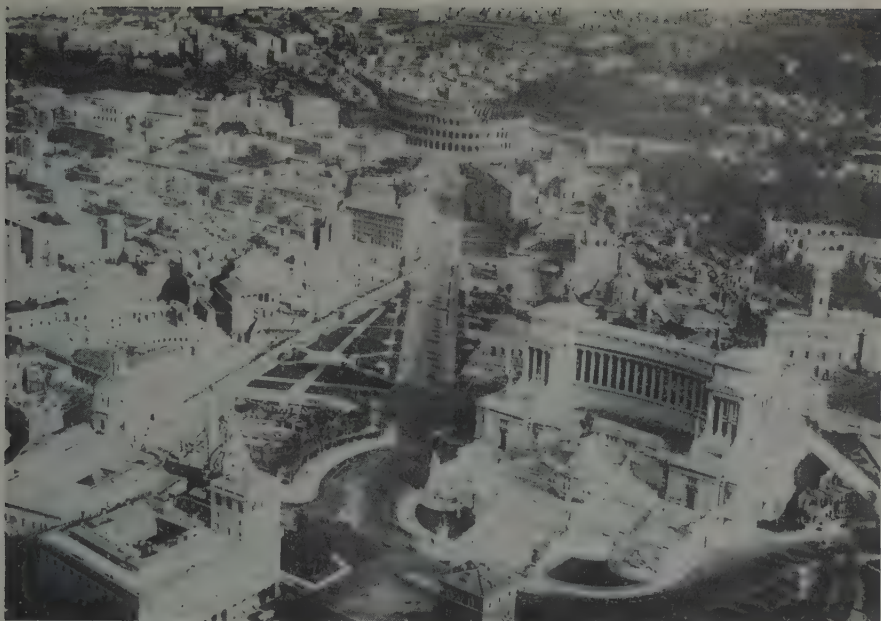
Consumption figures cannot be criticized as being too high. On the other hand, production figures appear unduly optimistic. It will be noted that production in 1951 is expected to reach almost the average prewar level, at the height of Mussolini's "Battle of Wheat", when farmers were compelled to raise bread grains in order that imports might be reduced.

Despite the desire to increase the utilization of agricultural machinery, and to use fertilizers that are once more available, there is a tendency in Italy, as in all European countries, to break up large estates for the benefit of smallholders. This trend will accentuate "market gardening" and the production of vegetables, rather than cereals, as the small proprietor does not have the equipment necessary for the cultivation of cereals. It would appear, therefore, that the production figures are too high, and, it is indicated that Italy's import requirements of bread grains will remain permanently at over 2,000,000 metric tons per annum, or about 80,000,000 bushels.

Bulk of Imports Expected from "Big Three" Exporters

Much of the imported grain should come from countries with a traditional surplus, although Italy, in common with other European nations, may increase slightly its barter purchases from European sources, such as rye from Poland and wheat from France or the Balkans. Purchases from North Africa should not be excluded, though production in that area has been dwindling in relation to demand. Most of the imports will have to come from the "big three" exporting nations. Some may be obtained in the form of flour or macaroni, though it must be taken into consideration that the will of the exporting nation in this respect can only be effective in a shortage economy.

With respect to coarse grains, Italy expects to stabilize its requirements at 285,000 metric tons per year, or some 12,500,000 bushels. These requirements should normally be available in Poland and contiguous countries of Central Europe. The present estimates, however, are for



Italy—Monument to King Victor Emmanuel II in Rome, with the Coliseum at centre top and ruins of the Roman Forum behind the monument.

dollar requirements over and above the quantities available through European self-sufficiency. If the estimates are correct, there should remain a considerable market for secondary grains from Canada.

Italy expects to import some 40,000 metric tons of meat per year. This would signify an increase in consumption of about 8 per cent in 1951, as compared with the prewar years, and therefore a net reduction in individual consumption. Although Canada might obtain a small proportion of this market, the Argentine and Uruguay should be the chief beneficiaries from this constant demand.

Potatoes are next in interest for Canada. Imports are estimated at a constant 50,000 metric tons per year, which is just about Italian requirements for seed potatoes. Imports have traditionally come from Northern Europe, and the taste for yellow-fleshed, non-starchy potatoes is deeply rooted. A long and careful campaign would have to be undertaken to introduce Canadian potatoes on this market. But, once established, the whole Mediterranean area could well become as important an outlet as the Caribbean. It should not be neglected, therefore, on the grounds of traditional directions of trade.

Anticipated Demand for Fish Varies Considerably

The next item in the table of interest to Canada is fish. It will be noted that the anticipated demand varies considerably, just about doubling between 1946 and 1951, but not reaching the prewar average of imports. A total of 59,000 metric tons nevertheless makes Italy one of the very important potential markets, and opportunities should not be missed to place Canadian fish on its prewar footing.

Fish is included in all of Italy's agreements with such countries as Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and France, and there is no doubt that a fairly important part of her requirements will come from those areas. To the extent that these countries will be able to supply the



Food and Agricultural Requirements

(Thousand metric tons, unless otherwise indicated)

	Average 1934-38	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Wheat and rye:							
Production	7,389	4,338	6,231	4,729	5,920	6,725	7,130
Imports	680	1,552	1,468	3,243	2,329	2,042	1,903
Coarse grains:							
Production	3,779	1,786	2,590	2,896	3,050	3,160	3,420
Imports	302	142	596	280	268	285	285
Sugar:							
Production	335	264	319	350	385	420	420
Imports	15	75	30	....	....	....	....
Fats and oils:							
Production	456	302	310	376	426	423	484
Imports	80	8	72	115	116	154	150
Oilcake:							
Production	3	14	27	33	33	27	22
Import (from imported oilseeds)	136	7	29	148	148	170	240
Meat:							
Production	748	494	498	537	656	727	810
Imports	45	18	30	40	40	40	40
Milk:							
Production	6,300	4,500	4,800	5,200	5,500	6,000	6,500
Imports .....	....	170	10	....	....	....	....
Cheese:							
Production	242	112	165	200	220	235	250
Imports .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Eggs:							
Production	317	211	200	220	240	275	315
Imports	10	7	....	....	....	....	....
Potatoes:							
Production	2,820	2,342	2,600	2,600	2,700	3,000	3,100
Imports (seed)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Fish:							
Production	180	105	127	138	152	181	210
Imports	75	28	30	40	50	53	59
Coffee:							
Imports	38	....	....	35	40	42	45
Cocoa:							
Imports	8.5	....	....	10	10	12	12
Tobacco:							
Imports .....	....	....	....	....	5	4	3
Nitrogen fertilizers:							
Production	83	....	85	164	191	240	305
Imports	11	23	....	....	....	....	....
Exports .....	....	....	....	....	21	65	125
Potash fertilizers:							
Production	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Imports	22	....	....	38	38	38	38
Phosphate fertilizers:							
Production	190	33	120	265	300	320	350
Imports	46	....	25	....	....	....	....
Exports .....	....	....	....	20	20	20	20
Tractors (000 units):							
Production	2.5	1.6	2.3	4.2	6.2	9.0	12.0
Imports	0.45	0.7	0.4	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Exports .....	....	....	....	1.7	3.5	6.0	8.3
Other agric. machinery:							
Production	40	24	34	43	50	55	61
Imports	6	3	4	5	4	4	4
Exports	3	1	2	2	5	8	11

demand, there will be a saving of hard currency on the part of Italy which will discourage imports from Canada. However, there seems to be some hope that a part of the Italian demand will have to be provided from Canada.

Huge Expansion in Nitrogenous Fertilizers Planned

The remainder of the table indicates little encouragement for improved trade. Italy plans a huge expansion in its production of nitrogenous fertilizers, from a prewar average of 83,000 metric tons to an estimated production in 1951 of 305,000 metric tons, leaving a large margin for export. This is in line with the self-sufficiency aspect of the European Recovery Program, since it is considered necessary for the rest of Europe to take advantage of the relatively large hydro-electrical power resources of Italy.

There appear to be some grounds for doubt as to the validity of the agricultural machinery estimates. In tractors, Italy claims its requirements will level off at 250 metric tons per year, with exports increasing to 8,300 metric tons by 1951. Similarly, machinery imports level off at 4,000 tons, whereas exports increase to 11,000 tons.

In both these categories, production possibilities appear exaggerated in view of prewar experience. Italy produces a certain number of good tracked tractors of the heavier type, but could certainly use larger quantities of lighter wheeled tractors. It also seems certain that heavier imports of machinery would assist agricultural production. The pressure of farm unemployment must, however, be considered, and it is possible that this consideration has reduced estimates of total requirements.

As against the requirement figures, given below, as submitted by Italy to the Paris Commission, the latest figures as to United States estimates of requirements under the ERP are as follows:

Wheat.—2,360,000 metric tons in 1948-49; 2,200,000 metric tons in 1949-50, levelling off to 2,025,000 metric tons in each of the following years. This is slightly higher than Italian figures for the same period.

Oils and Fats.—127,000 tons in 1948-49; 130,000 tons in 1949-50, and 150,000 tons in ensuing years. This is slightly higher than Italian estimates.

Meat.—28,000 tons in 1948-49; 37,000 tons in 1949-50 and 32,000 tons in ensuing years, or about 20 per cent less than Italian estimates.

Milk.—About 16,000 metric tons per year of milk products, as against the Italian estimate of no requirements.

The above figures indicate there is not too great a divergence of views as to Italian requirements, and that most of the estimates given can be considered fairly representative of future demand, within the limits imposed by the amount of guesswork necessary in preparing long-term estimates of this nature.

In conclusion, they show that Italy may be expected to require about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per year; about 40,000 tons of meat, and fish, increasing to a maximum of 59,000 tons. At present prices, this demand could be estimated at an equivalent of almost \$200,000,000, of which certainly a proportion would have to come from Canada.

Additional Items Released from Export Control

Due to the favourable supply position in Canada, effective on and after March 23, export permits are no longer required for shipments of: horse hides, cattle hides and calf skins; cattlehide and calfskin leather; jute fibre, jute yarn, cordage and twine (jute burlaps and bags, and jute manufactures, n.o.p., however, remain under export control); barrels, kegs, casks and other similar containers of wood, as well as box shooks.

The export schedule is further modified by deleting pulp boards, all kinds, over \$100, and substituting wallboards and building boards, for which an export permit will be required when consigned to any destination.

Eire's Adverse Balance of Trade Greatly Increased in Past Year

Imports totalling £130,812,035 establish record and represent an increase of £58,769,000 over the previous year, while exports remain static at £38,802,010—Visible adverse balance, which increased from £33 million in 1946 to £92 million last year, is a major problem.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic conditions in the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

DUBLIN, February 20, 1948.—Imports into Eire, valued at £130,812,035 last year, were a record high, representing an increase of £57,769,000 over the 1946 total of £72,043,372. Exports also showed a slight increase of £227,000, from £38,575,172 in 1946 to £38,802,010 in 1947. In consequence, the visible adverse balance of trade, which was £33,000,000 in 1946, had increased to £92,000,000 in 1947.

This mounting disparity of Eire's imports and exports is a major problem, being a country of the sterling area, particularly because Eire has been going behind so rapidly on dollar account through her heavy purchases from non-sterling area countries, notably the United States. Eire's external assets are comprised almost wholly of sterling. They are more than adequate to take care of her balance of payments deficits for some years, provided, as seems to be the case, that her sterling balances are not blocked.

Invisible Exports Calculated to Exceed Invisible Imports

Her invisible exports are calculated to considerably exceed her invisible imports, but likewise chiefly comprise sterling items. Eire's visible dollar deficiency on trade with United States alone during 1947 was nearly £29 million (imports £29,114,195, exports £286,367). Her trade with Canada reveals a further deficiency of £5.6 millions (imports £5,674,039, exports £18,683); with Argentina the deficiency is £4.6 million (imports £4,670,737, exports £15,433.) These illustrate the situation with the major hard-currency countries.

The year 1947 was one of continuing readjustment in Ireland, as in other countries, to postwar conditions. The most outstanding event in Eire likely to affect trading conditions was the rapprochement with the United Kingdom, evidenced by two visits made after the onset of the dollar crisis in August to London by the Prime Minister and his Ministers of Industry and Commerce and Agriculture. They conferred with the British Prime Minister and his cabinet colleagues holding similar portfolios.

United Kingdom to Pay Higher Prices for Agricultural Products

This visit culminated in the announcement late in the year of higher prices to be paid by the United Kingdom for Eire livestock and other agricultural products and the supply by the United Kingdom to Eire of much needed coal, agricultural machinery, and fertilizers. Eire, as a part of the sterling area for foreign exchange control purposes, agreed at that time on the limitations to be imposed on the amount of dollars she would receive from the sterling area dollar pool for the nine months ending June 30, 1948.

A later phase, arising from matters agreed in principle at these intra-government talks, was a scheme providing £2,700,000 spread over three years to improve the Eire poultry industry. One-half is to be provided by the United Kingdom by means of an additional payment on eggs from Eire and the balance will be put up by Eire.

The grave effects on Eire's economy of the dollar crisis and poor harvests, however, are causing great concern whether Eire will be able to purchase necessary grain and basic raw materials. These factors, combined with numerous strikes, and mounting prices created a hesitancy in all trading circles at the year's end.

United Kingdom is Principal Market and Important Supply Source

Since nearly all of Eire's export trade (90 per cent in 1947) and a large proportion of her import trade (40 per cent in 1947) is traditionally conducted with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the following comparisons for the calendar years 1946 and 1947 are of interest:

Eire Trade with United Kingdom

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Great Britain	£52,004,949	£36,037,081	£27,296,441	£28,671,948
Northern Ireland	2,205,004	1,557,359	7,304,840	7,042,972
United Kingdom	£54,209,953	£37,594,440	£34,601,281	£35,714,920

Imports from the United Kingdom to Eire in 1947 at £54 million showed an increase over 1946, when they were £37·5 million, of £16·5 million. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1947 of £34·6 million fell by nearly £1 million from the preceding year when they were £35·7 million.

In 1947 the imports into Eire from the United Kingdom were £25 million less than Eire's exports to that country. The year 1946 showed the trade between the two countries close to matching with imports of £37·5 million and exports £35·7 million, so that the deficiency was only £1·8 million.

In accounting for the trends of Eire's export and import trade, there is little to be said about exports, which have been nearly static in 1946 and 1947 at about £38 million, except that Eire's exports, being chiefly agricultural products, have suffered bad seasons, and production has been further curtailed by lack of feeding stuffs and fertilizers.

Imports in general have expanded, not only to meet the pent-up consumer demand of the war years, but machinery and raw materials for industries, builders' supplies, timber, oil and coal had become more readily available.

Eire is Valuable Market for United Kingdom Goods

Eire is an export market for United Kingdom goods, a traditional, valuable, nearby market. The British export drive, so far not markedly discriminating as between hard and soft currency destinations, has made available to Eire very considerable quantities of goods, from automobiles to wearing apparel, that are almost unobtainable in Britain. This, and higher prices, could account for much of the upsurge of £16·5 million in imports from the United Kingdom.

There is no detailed information available of the commodities making up Eire's unprecedented import total of £29 million from the United States, but quantities of coal were purchased to tide Eire over when Britain, the historic source, could not supply. Further large items were undoubtedly

wheat and flour. It is likewise clear that purchases from the United States included machinery, textiles, yarns, motor vehicles and parts, chemicals, apparel, canned fruits, etc., involving very large aggregate expenditures, and including many items that would have been purchased from Britain, could she supply. Much the same remarks could be made regarding textile purchases from Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and Holland, the Latin American republics being unusual sources of supply developed by Eire when others failed during and since the war.

Procedure Governing Visits by Businessmen To Combined German Zones Modified

Scheme now covers potential buyers and sellers—Entry permits valid for repeated journeys over 30-day period—Extensions may be recommended up to maximum of another thirty days.

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

SEVERAL modifications to the established schemes governing the visits of businessmen to the combined British and United States zones of Germany have now been introduced, effective March 15, 1948. Under the quota scheme, which applies to Canada and under which this country is allotted permits covering seventy-five businessmen per month, the following are the main features:

- (i) The scheme now covers potential buyers *and sellers*; the term buyer includes persons wishing to arrange processing deals.
- (ii) Entry permits will be valid for *repeated journeys* over a period not exceeding *30 days*, and will be valid for British and United States zones.
- (iii) German nationals are excluded from this scheme.
- (iv) Joint Export/Import Agency Branch Offices may recommend extensions to Entry Permits up to a normal maximum of another 30 days.
- (v) Allocations of quotas and facilities extended to visitors remain unchanged.

Full details of the modifications and implications are not available, but it is understood that the currency arrangements made for a previous validity of fourteen days still stand for the increased validity of thirty days. If second or third visits of short duration were made, no doubt appropriate currency arrangements will be effective.

Applications for permits to enter the combined zones will be made as heretofore, that is on forms supplied by the European Trade Officer, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and the following information will be required: (1) Full surname and christian names; (2) nationality; (3) firm represented; (4) towns to be visited (the first town of call to be specified); (5) products to be purchased or sold; and (6) date of entry to Germany (at least ten days' notice required for British zone).

Unless the detailed information called for in 4 and 6 is given, the application will not be forwarded for consideration. It is pointed out that the authorities in Ottawa do not grant the permits, but merely sponsor the application; the granting of the permit rests entirely with the Military Permit Office.

United Kingdom and Egypt Conclude Financial Agreement for This Year

Further reduces sterling credit in United Kingdom—Releases £21,000,000, of which 6,250,000 will be convertible to U.S. dollars—Sterling area given preferential position in Egyptian market.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, January 14, 1948.—Egypt has a large accumulation of sterling to her credit in the United Kingdom, largely the result of Britain's wartime expenditure in this country. The credit has been gradually reduced by the release to Egypt of varying amounts under a series of agreements between the British and Egyptian Governments. While former agreements have been effected for a six months period, the one signed on January 5 covers the whole of 1948 and, provided there are no unexpected developments, it seems to chart very clearly Egypt's import and foreign exchange position for the year. The important points of this agreement are as follows:

A "release" during 1948 of £21,000,000 from Egypt's pre-July, 1947, sterling balances;

Britain undertakes to sell to Egypt against sterling during 1948 £6,250,000 in American dollars;

Britain undertakes to sell to Egypt against sterling roughly £4,000,000 worth of gold to meet her increased quota and subscription to the International Monetary Fund and International Bank;

Egypt will be allowed to use sterling to buy Chilean nitrates and oil, thereby saving a considerable quantity of dollars; and

The sterling area is given a preferred position in the Egyptian market.

Out of the £21,000,000 released, it is important to note that £6,250,000 will be convertible into United States dollars. This means that some \$25,000,000 will be added to Egypt's other sources of hard-currency income. Further, a new source of dollar income may be the International Monetary Fund, should the Egyptian authorities so elect. The agreement provides that Egypt shall be entitled to obtain gold to complete her subscription to the International Monetary Fund, and she may therefore borrow against her own currency as much as \$15,000,000 during the twelve months. Dollar earnings from exports and services (including Suez Canal dollar earnings) may reasonably be expected to amount to \$46,000,000, and subsequently there may be approximately \$86,000,000 available for purchases from the United States and Canada. If, however, Egypt failed to balance her trade with Belgium, Switzerland, and other hard-currency countries, this amount would be reduced. In this event, it would be necessary for her to pay dollars for imports from such sources.

Egypt's Dollar Position Likely More Favourable This Year

Egypt's dollar position in 1948 is likely to be slightly more favourable than in the latter part of 1947, when it was found necessary to limit purchases from the hard-currency countries and to buy only items essential in the highest degree to the economy of security of the country and which were unobtainable elsewhere. This practice will nevertheless be even more stringently applied in 1948, because of what is perhaps one of the most significant parts of the agreement, i.e., the preference given to imports from the sterling area.

Thus the Egyptian import control system remains unchanged for the rest of the world, but is greatly relaxed for the sterling area. Specified essential goods can be obtained from sterling countries in any quantity and licences will be issued on request. (Their sole purpose is to enable the importer to acquire his sterling credit.) The list of essentials is long and includes textiles (woollen and silk only), foodstuffs (excluding fresh fruit), chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery (including agricultural machinery), tools and timber. Non-essentials such as other textiles, spirits, films, etc., will be restricted by quota.

The whole system of import control as it stands at present is calculated to make things as easy as possible for the importer of goods from the sterling countries. Canadian exporters in general will have extreme difficulty in developing sales in Egypt while this agreement is in force.

Portugal's Hard Currency Exchange Position Continues to Deteriorate

Adverse balances continue into 1948 despite controls—Import or exchange permits must be obtained before importation can be effected—As conditions vary from time to time, Canadian exporters are advised not to ship until irrevocable letter of credit opened.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LISBON, March 16, 1948.—Portugal's supply of hard-currency exchange has continued to deteriorate owing to heavy imports in 1947 and, despite the controls which were adopted, adverse balances have continued into 1948. Late in 1947 there was published a list of commodities, the importation of which was to be strictly controlled. Now, however, although no new list has been published, the controls have been extended to all commodities and import or exchange permits must be obtained in every instance before importation may be effected. This restriction applies particularly to non-essential articles and luxury goods or those which are in free supply in non-hard-currency countries. Essential goods and raw materials of economic importance will continue to receive import or exchange licences without difficulty.

Irrevocable Letter of Credit Should be Requested by Exporter

It must be borne in mind, however, that these conditions may vary from time to time. In order to avoid any difficulties or losses, Canadian exporters are again advised not to ship until an irrevocable letter of credit to the full value and cost of the shipment has been opened in favour of the exporter. Furthermore, the exporter, before shipment is effected, should make quite certain that the letter of credit is still in good standing and that all his shipping documents are in order and agree with the terms of the letter of credit. There is no need, as some exporters are insisting upon, to ask the importer to indicate the number of his import licence, as the very fact that a letter of credit has been opened is definite proof that the import licence has been granted.

The growing procedure is for the importer to obtain pro-forma invoices from the exporter for presentation to the licensing authorities for acceptance before committing either himself or the exporter to a definite contract. This is a reasonable method and a safeguard and Canadian exporters are advised to comply with such requests as expediently as possible.

Agricultural Production in Bizonia Depends on Imported Fertilizers

Imports, paid for from joint U.S.-U.K. appropriated funds, required to achieve maximum crop production—French North Africa, Belgium, Luxembourg, United States and Austria sources of supply—Supplies distributed on priority basis.

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, February 27, 1948.—Fertilizer imports totalling \$44,-877,000 in value will have been brought into the Bizonal Area during the twelve months ending June 30, 1948, in order to stimulate maximum indigenous crop production. These imports, as essential requirements for the Bizonal Area, are being paid for out of joint U.S./U.K. appropriated funds.

Fertilizer imports in the six-month period July 1 to December 31, 1947, were valued at \$21,872,000, and included 221,000 metric tons of raw phosphates, 122,000 of nitrogen fertilizers and 203,000 of superphosphates and basic slag.

During the current six-month period, \$1,133,000 more will be spent on imported fertilizers than in the previous period, supplies to a value of \$23,005,000 having been purchased under contract for delivery between January 1 and June 30, 1948. Deliveries will include 247,000 metric tons of raw phosphates, 117,700 metric tons of nitrogen fertilizers and 228,000 metric tons of superphosphates and basic slag.

Several Countries Are Sources of Supply

The raw phosphates are being obtained from French North Africa, and the superphosphates from Belgium and Luxembourg. The principal source of nitrogen has been the United States, small additional shipments coming from Great Britain and Austria. Procurement of superphosphates has been limited by availability, since the commodity has been in short supply on the world market.

Indigenous fertilizer production in the Bizonal Area for the six-month period July 1 to December 31, 1947, amounted to 215,000 metric tons of nitrogen and 342,000 metric tons of superphosphates. There is no indigenous production of raw phosphates, since there are no suitable phosphate rock deposits in Germany. All imported raw phosphates are used in the manufacture of superphosphates. Bizonal potash requirements, however, are met entirely from indigenous production, 500,000 tons being supplied during the first six months of 1947-48. Full utilization of indigenous production capacity is hampered by shortages of coal and the non-availability of essential manufacturing ingredients from other zones. Combined supplies of imported and indigenously produced fertilizers are still insufficient to meet total fertilizer requirements for the Combined Area.

Heavy Applications of Fertilizer Required

Most of the arable land in the Bizonal Area has a naturally low productivity, and the relatively higher yields obtained before the war were only achieved by heavy applications of fertilizer. Yields dropped



Canada—Ammonium sulphate being bagged for export to China. Exports during 1947 amounted to 3,179,502 cwt., valued at \$5,357,000, shipments being made to fifteen countries. Canada's exports of all fertilizers were valued at \$34,386,000 during this period.

sharply during the war, when the nitrogen used in the manufacture of fertilizer was diverted to munitions production. Only 22 per cent of the Bizonal fertilizer requirements were met in 1945-46, and 60 per cent in 1946-47. As a result of imports and increased production, 76 per cent of fertilizer requirements will be met in 1947-48.

To compensate for lack of supplies to meet full requirements, fertilizer in both zones is allocated under a system which gives priority to the production of those crops which are most essential from the standpoint of providing food for human consumption. The priorities are, in that order: (1) Potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables and oil seeds; (2) bread grains, barley, peas and beans; (3) all other crops; (4) meadows and pastures.

Meticulous preparation of documents is required in order to avoid fines or excessively high rates of duty which are charged in certain countries for the slightest irregularity in documentation. It is therefore advisable for a shipper unfamiliar with his market to seek detailed information from the importer or consult the Commercial Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, or the Tariff Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto; forwarding agents, or steamship companies. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 20.*)

Mexican Imports of Toys Reduced As Domestic Output Increased

Manufacture of toys increased so greatly since 1942 that imports only supply about 25 per cent of the market—Local production of registered manufacturers in 1945 was valued at 6,249,754 pesos.

By C. B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

MEXICO CITY.—The manufacture of toys in Mexico has increased so greatly since 1942 that imported toys are now supplying only about 25 per cent of this profitable market. Toys valued at 6,249,754 pesos (U.S. \$1,287,449) were produced by the domestic industry in 1945, according to the industrial census taken during that year, but this census considered only registered toy manufacturers, who number 100-odd in the Republic. Many thousands of men and women produce toys in their homes, using wood, textiles and fibres and there is no reliable information available as to their total production, which is known to be considerable.

The domestic industry concentrated on dolls, and toys made of plastics, common metals, wood and textiles. Rubber balls, scooters and tricycles also are manufactured although they are of poor quality. No automatic or mechanical toys are produced and this field represents therefore the largest in which the foreign manufacturer can compete.

Mexicans bought toys valued at about U.S. \$1,650,000 during 1945, and slightly more in 1946. This total consumption—which excludes the multiple toys made in homes, mostly for street and public market sale—included about \$207,000 worth of imported products.

Dolls are commonly bought in larger quantities than other types of toys. Wooden, metal, plastic and textile toys follow in that order of importance. Mexico has not yet become a good market for educational toys, although automatic toys and those described by the trade as "noise-making" are popular. It is estimated that almost 90 per cent of retail purchases are made during the Christmas season and that consumers are from every class of society.

Value of Toy Imports Varied in Recent Years

Imports of toys have fallen off since the prewar years, partly because of increased import tariffs obtained by the growing domestic industry and partly because of the shortage of materials. Total imports of toys of all kinds have varied in recent years as indicated in the following: 1938, 1,453,161 pesos; 1939, 1,590,438; 1940, 1,834,496; 1941, 1,821,626; 1942, 1,075,077; 1943, 682,951; 1944, 687,409, and 1945, 1,041,257 pesos.

The average annual imports during the period 1938-45 thus amounted to 1,373,302 pesos or U.S.\$284,661 approximately. Germany and Japan, which supplied a large part of the market before the war, have been replaced by the United States as the principal supplier, accounting for about 80 per cent of imports.

It is clear that since the domestic industry is sufficiently developed to obtain tariff protection for its products, foreign manufacturers interested in the Mexican market would do well to concentrate their efforts on toys which are either not made in this country or are of inferior manufacture. In the opinion of the trade, potential exporters to Mexico also should offer as wide a range of toys as possible and should not specialize in a limited number of lines.



Mexico—Floating gardens at Xochimilco, thirty miles from Mexico City.

The developing Mexican industry is finding also a small but growing export market for its products. This market abroad reached U.S. \$130,979 in 1943 and fell to U.S. \$23,312 in 1944, and U.S. \$15,353 in 1945. The industry's potential market extends into seven or eight neighbouring Latin American countries and includes the United States.

United States Quota for White or Irish Seed Potatoes Nearly Filled

Washington, March 31, 1948.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs announces that the quota of two and a half million bushels of white or Irish certified seed potatoes, admissible in the quota year ending September 14, 1948, at 37½ cents per 100 pounds, as provided by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was approximately 81 per cent filled on March 20.

United Kingdom and Belgium Conclude New Trade and Payments Agreement

Object is to regulate payments between the two monetary areas to bring them into balance—Belgian market ready to admit sterling imports to greatest possible extent—United Kingdom to receive increased shipments of raw materials.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 17, 1948.—A trade and payments agreement just concluded by the British and Belgian governments will regulate payments between the two monetary areas so as to bring them into balance as soon as possible to avoid further losses of gold by the United Kingdom. The agreement covers the period from January 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949.

The Anglo-Belgium Monetary Agreement, signed on November 14, 1947, which agreed that Belgium should hold sterling within the maximum of £27,000,000, will, with one modification, provide the mechanism for payments between the sterling area and the Belgian monetary area. As regards the United Kingdom, trade programs have also been agreed upon for the period in question.

Trend of Payments Moved in Favour of Belgian Monetary Area in 1947

During the past year, the trend of payments was moving strongly in favour of the Belgian monetary area. This was partly because the sterling area as a whole was in deficit, and partly because, under the arrangements which were to make sterling more freely transferable, Belgium had been receiving substantial sums in sterling from countries outside the sterling area with which she had favourable balances of trade.

It has now been agreed that, although trade exchanges should be maintained at the highest possible level, payments between the two monetary areas are to be regulated in such a way that they should be brought into balance as soon as possible, thus avoiding further losses of gold by the United Kingdom. If some temporary transfer of gold is required in the early part of the period, the United Kingdom will have the right, once the desired balance is achieved and provided that Belgian exports to the United Kingdom are maintained in accordance with the agreed program, to repurchase later in the period any gold sold after March 1, 1948.

United Kingdom to Receive Increased Quantities of Raw Materials

The United Kingdom is to receive increased quantities of steel, flax, fertilizers, copper and other essential raw materials and manufactured goods from Belgium and the Belgian Congo.

The Belgian Government have agreed that the Belgian market is ready to admit imports from the sterling area to the greatest possible extent. It is hoped that sterling area exporters will take full advantage of this.

To assist in bringing payments into equilibrium, the Belgian Government have agreed that they will, over the period of eighteen months, drastically restrict the acceptance of sterling from countries outside the sterling area.

An Anglo-Belgian joint committee will be set up for the general supervision of the new arrangements, and will meet regularly.

Canadian Trade, by Main Commodity Groups

(See Charts overleaf)

Canadian Exports

Commodity	Average 1935-39		January-December			
			1946		1947	
	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	246.5	27.9	578.5	25.0	683.7	24.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	123.3	13.9	358.5	15.5	331.4	11.9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	12.7	1.4	53.8	2.3	49.3	1.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	220.6	24.9	625.6	27.1	886.2	31.9
Iron and Its Products.....	58.3	6.6	227.5	9.8	273.2	9.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	161.6	18.3	247.8	10.7	303.9	11.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products....	25.4	2.9	57.4	2.5	74.6	2.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	19.9	2.2	67.6	2.9	83.8	3.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	16.2	1.8	95.7	4.1	88.7	3.2
Total.....	884.5	100.0	2,312.2	100.0	2,774.9	100.0

Canadian Imports

Commodity	Average 1935-39		January-December			
			1946		1947	
	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent	Value \$ '000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	127.3	18.6	310.8	16.1	356.3	13.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	27.6	4.0	64.2	3.3	86.9	3.4
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	97.5	14.2	264.1	13.7	390.6	15.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	30.0	4.4	69.6	3.6	89.5	3.5
Iron and Its Products.....	160.8	23.5	491.1	25.5	762.4	29.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	39.2	5.7	120.3	6.2	160.9	6.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products....	122.0	17.8	332.6	17.3	452.2	17.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35.6	5.2	92.9	4.8	113.1	4.4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	44.6	6.5	181.7	9.4	162.1	6.3
Total.....	684.6	100.0	1,927.3	100.0	2,573.9	100.0

An exporter should endeavour to sell in the currency of his own country, and thereby avoid risk of loss through fluctuations in exchange. Where payment may be required in United States dollars under existing regulations or for the convenience of the customer, the Canadian firm may be able to quote prices in Canadian dollars with the proviso that payment may be made in United States dollars at the current rate of exchange on date of settlement. If foreign exchange must be the media of the transaction, the exporter may minimize possible losses by hedging, *i.e.*, on receipt of a firm order, selling to the bank for forward delivery within a stipulated period the amount of foreign exchange which he knows will be realized under the terms of sale at a specified time. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 18.*)

MILLION
DOLLARS

EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN COMMODITY GROUP

RUNNING TWO

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0

LEGEND

- Miscellaneous
- Non-metallic Minerals
- Iron and Products
- Fibres and Textiles
- Agricultural Products
- Chemicals and Products
- Non-ferrous Metals
- Wood and Paper
- Animals and Products

1935-39

1939

1940

1941

MILLION
DOLLARS

IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA BY MAIN COMMODITY GROUP

RUNNING TWO

3500

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

0

LEGEND

- Miscellaneous
- Non-metallic Minerals
- Iron and Products
- Fibres and Textiles
- Agricultural Products
- Chemicals and Products
- Non-ferrous Metals
- Wood and Paper
- Animals and Products

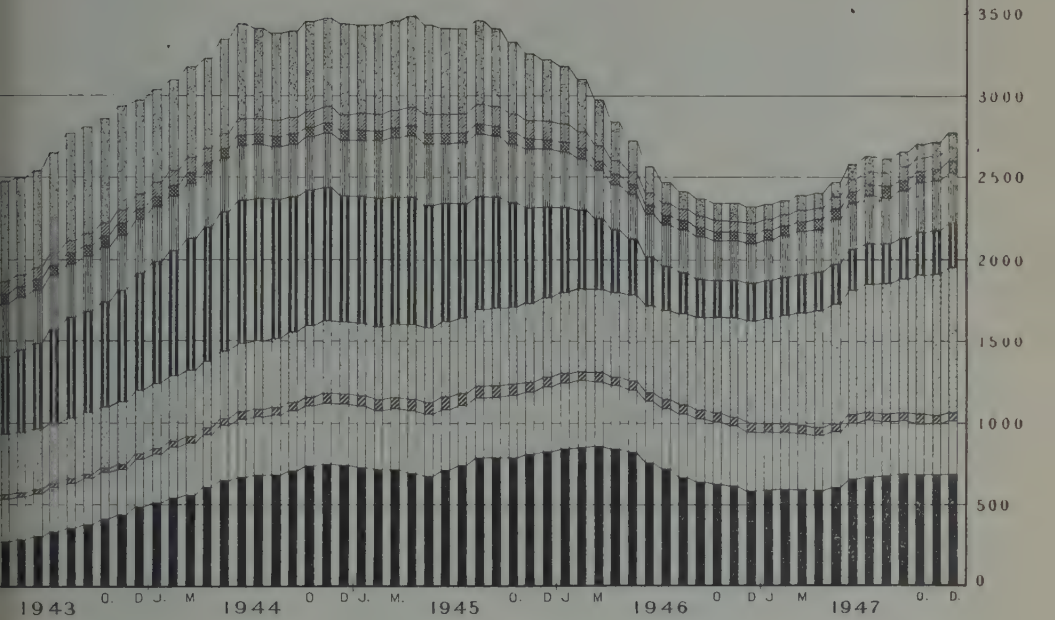
1935-39

1939

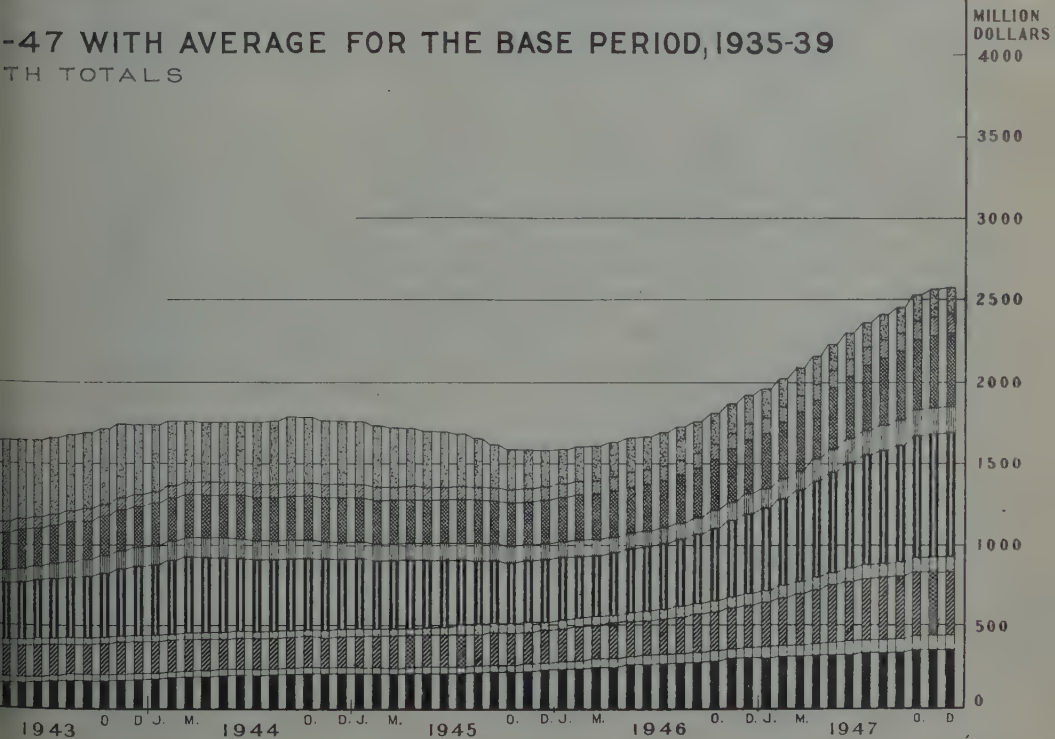
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1941

1943-47 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 MONTHLY TOTALS



1943-47 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 MONTHLY TOTALS



Private Incomes in New Zealand Rose to New Record Figure

Revenue from taxation also higher, but gross public debt continued to increase—Effort made to pay off national debt held in London—Note issue of Reserve Bank at record figure, but sterling exchange reserve reduced—Number of registered factories and employees thereof higher.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the sixth and last in a series of articles on economic conditions in New Zealand in 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. Previous articles appeared in the March 6th, March 13th, March 20th, March 27th and April 3rd issues.)

WELLINGTON, February 1, 1948.—Private incomes in New Zealand during the year ended September 30, 1946, aggregated £326,800,000, which is higher than for any previous year. Wages and salaries contributed £185,200,000 to this total; other private income, £77,600,00; social security benefits, £20,800,000; and company income, £43,200,000. Increases were recorded in each group, and particularly in social security payments and pensions, which rose to £34,700,000 by the end of March, 1947. Revenue from taxation for the fiscal year ended March, 1946, amounted to £114,950,000, which is expected to be the same for the year ended last March. Customs and excise duties accounted for £15,680,000, sales tax for £15,060,000, motor vehicle licences for £2,320,000, death duties for £5,020,000, income tax for £35,290,000, social security charges for £14,560,000, and national security charges for £21,740,000.

While social security benefits are included under private income and the charges under taxation, the amount of money received by the government from taxation is a fairly substantial part of the aggregate private income of the country.

Gross Public Debt Increased

Despite this high aggregate of taxation, the gross public debt continues to increase and has risen from £343·2 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, to £634·8 million at the end of March, 1947. The government has made an effort to pay off the public debt held in London, where the total has been reduced from £196·1 million at the end of March, 1939, to £150·9 million at the end of March, 1947; there have also been further reductions since that time. Less than a million pounds is held in Australia. New Zealand government departments hold £299·00 million, and the public holds £184·00 million.

The Reserve Bank return for the week ended December 10, 1947, shows a record note issue of £50,776,762, due to Christmas demands. The previous record (£50,384,807) was reached in the week ended December 23, 1946. While the value of notes had expanded by £1,576,898 over the previous week's issue, sterling exchange reserve had declined by another £993,116 to £63,304,915, the lowest figure since July, 1945.

Number of Registered Factories and Employees Higher

Statistics of factory production for 1944-45 and 1945-46 are in the following table. Not all establishments required to be registered under the Factories Act are covered by the statistics, one-man businesses, bakeries,



Canadian Geographical Society Map.

and service establishments (e.g., boot-repair shops, laundries, etc.) being generally excluded. For comparison with the figures in the table, the total registrations under the Factories Act for 1944-45 were 16,537 factories with 138,600 persons engaged, and for 1945-46 they were 17,289 factories with 141,752 persons employed.

New Zealand Factory Registrations

	1938-39	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
Number of:				
Establishments	6,146	6,202	6,480	6,990
Persons engaged	102,535	117,864	122,700	128,500

New Zealand Factory Registrations—Concluded

		Production Year		
	1938-39	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
		Figures in £1,000		
Salaries and wages paid	22,270	34,433	37,443	41,538
Cost of materials	75,635	112,884	122,642	123,848
Other expenses	10,002	14,516	15,516	16,294
Value of output	114,447	175,687	189,835	195,421
Added value	38,812	62,803	67,193	71,573
Averages per person engaged:		Figures in pounds		
Salary or wage	217	292	305	323
Added value	379	533	548	555

Canadian Timber Greatly Assisted Reconstruction in Great Britain

Purchases of sawn hardwood were more than double those of 1946—Imports of sawn softwood, pitprops, sleepers, veneers and plywoods were higher—Shipments from Finland and Sweden reduced imports from Canada of pitprops and plywood.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of six articles on the external trade of Great Britain during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first two appeared in the March 20th and April 3rd issues.)

LONDON, February 24, 1948.—Timber of all kinds was imported by Great Britain in much larger quantities during the past year than in 1946, and Canada contributed substantially to the reconstruction requirements of this country. Purchases of sawn hardwood were more than double those of the previous year, while imports of sawn softwood, pitprops, sleepers, veneers and plywoods were higher. There was a decline in the value of pitprops procured from Canada, but the total increased by 40 per cent, due to increased supplies being made available by Finland. Plywood shipments from Finland were higher by 60 per cent and from Sweden by 84 per cent. It does not appear that the U.S.S.R. will be able to supply timber for some time, results depending on the ability of Great Britain to supply machinery to the Soviet Union under the trade agreement recently concluded.

United Kingdom Imports of Hardwoods

Hewn Hardwood, Not Further Prepared (Except mahogany)

Total	1938	1946	1947
1,000 cubic feet	2,434	3,826	8,092
£	440,842	1,236,750	2,091,067

Principal sources

	(1,000 cubic feet)		
Canada	456	1,166	914
Nigeria	509	1,622	1,934



Great Britain—Canadian pine lumber awaiting distribution from the dock-side at Cardiff, Wales. British imports of planed and dressed softwood last year totalled 48,432 standards, of which Canada supplied 25,999.

Miscellaneous Sawn Hardwoods

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
1,000 cubic feet	18,628	6,787	16,073
£	2,693,554	2,769,043	7,332,048

<i>Principal sources</i>	(1,000 cubic feet)		
Canada	6,099	4,435	6,071
British West Africa	100	589	1,530
Australia	1,271	420	716
United States	3,761	852	3,136

Softwoods, Veneers and Plywood

Miscellaneous Sawn Softwoods

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Standards	1,480,457	689,279	1,129,065
£	19,724,410	29,250,603	56,791,459

<i>Principal sources</i>	(Standards)		
Canada	289,847	319,573	475,065
Soviet Union	343,544	12,448	6,904
Finland	364,266	108,194	183,251
Latvia	67,382	....	....
Sweden	218,535	184,265	167,590
Poland	108,687	....	....
Germany	425	24,503	116,167
United States	34,125	37,004	167,417

Planed or Dressed Softwoods

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Standards	297,872	48,093	48,432
£	4,593,393	2,200,093	2,888,347
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Standards)	
Canada	110,757	26,702	25,999
Finland	39,165	396	14
Sweden	119,163	20,737	15,687
Norway	10,543	5	331

Boxboards, Softwood, Sawn or Planed

(Not dovetailed, mortised or tenoned at ends)

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Standards	38,634	20,750	29,613
£	1,806,339	1,305,106	2,249,806
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Standards)	
Canada	268	4,800	5,032
Finland	27,783	1,055	1,712
Sweden	30,830	14,795	22,842
Norway	9,003	100	7

Pitprops

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Piled cubic fathoms	684,717	458,989	646,484
£	4,678,892	10,574,076	15,188,456
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Piled cubic fathoms)	
Canada	6,980	217,474	207,640
Newfoundland	31,769	8,302	9,096
Soviet Union	94,378	4,635	10,688
Finland	277,038	156,113	254,137
Sweden	41,034	26,940	38,956
Norway	2,642	12,264	16,330
Germany	1,815	20,016	74,187
France	89,636	11,935	34,296
Portugal	45,327	....	....

Sleepers of All Kinds, Including Sleeper Blocks

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Standards	117,211	29,025	63,587
£	1,966,507	1,470,162	3,463,953
<i>Principal sources</i>		Standards	
Canada	29,282	28,769	36,616

Veneers

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Cwt.	246,983	334,969	537,032
£	731,025	1,826,432	2,758,312
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Cwts.)	
Canada	45,464	196,627	271,281
France	91,916	39,554	38,601
Italy	2,456	27,996	19,764
United States	39,367	66,632	170,403

Plywood

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Cubic feet	10,861,755	7,667,268	10,822,063
£	3,354,763	6,893,741	12,392,199
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Cubic feet)	
Canada	365,999	2,979,087	2,945,857
Soviet Union	2,248,660	....	....
Finland	4,819,599	1,924,069	3,090,626
Sweden	217,563	225,192	414,302
Italy	4	83,771	62,290
United States	278,155	2,143,432	2,619,767
Brazil .....	....	307,982	1,587,675

Wood-pulp

Chemical Wood-pulp, Dry, Bleached

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Tons	187,023	125,539	117,163
£	2,546,908	3,458,876	4,762,623
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Tons)	
Canada	7,074	20,326	13,967
Finland	86,422	20,884	19,370
Sweden	47,445	61,498	66,538
Norway	29,086	16,012	13,546
United States	9,999	819	3,742

Chemical Wood-pulp, Dry, Unbleached

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Tons	577,492	350,002	304,038
£	2,546,908	7,992,232	9,789,929
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Tons)	
Canada	17,459	40,446	38,475
Newfoundland	1,503	17,403	31,762
Finland	230,737	74,314	92,893
Sweden	250,969	213,001	135,741
Norway	12,041	600	250
United States	10,220	2,998	2,917

Mechanical Wood-pulp, Wet

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Tons	660,411	256,434	249,300
£	4,106,172	3,688,350	5,217,408
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Tons)	
Canada	18,729	19,348	26,894
Finland	182,736	38,193	35,055
Sweden	233,876	168,196	141,247
Norway	221,167	30,697	43,050

Wood-pulp for Industrial Purposes, N.O.P.

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Tons	79,378	62,767	93,725
£	1,695,148	2,074,561	4,379,221
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Tons)	
Canada	17,428	32,342	35,277
Sweden	18,206	15,979	40,271
Norway	32,003	14,193	15,461

Wood-pulp, the raw material for the paper and rayon industries, constitutes an essential need. Practically all requirements have to be imported and it is not surprising that facilities for importations are granted fairly freely, although sufficient supplies of pulp have been made available for production at only 33 per cent of capacity. More recently the rate has been reduced again to 20 per cent of capacity. However, imports are generally about the 1946 level and there are no important changes to record.

Furniture and Cabinet Ware

(Including parts)

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
£	403,121	405,812	2,047,466
<i>Principal sources</i>	£	£	£
Canada	5,724	59,093	221,224
Poland	83,111	18,923	230,037
Netherlands	22,667	42,963	647,730
Italy	6,695	55	6,290
Hungary	80,488	.....	2
Czechoslovakia	48,530	40,538	771,663

Furniture still remains among those commodities which are in certain lines purchasable in the United Kingdom only by persons granted special priorities. Demands have been made to expand local production by imports and the amount of overseas exchange expended under this heading in 1947 was five times as much as in prewar times. Canadian supplies were more than three times greater as compared with 1946. Several European countries shipping under the contracts concluded materially enlarged their shipments, particularly Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Poland. A change in policy, however, will reduce imports in 1948.

Kraft Paper, Except Coated

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Cwts.	1,621,226	637,563	1,005,309
£	1,388,301	1,466,110	2,881,271
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Cwts.)	
Canada	37,285	97,028	72,423
Finland	236,245	120,576	163,972
Sweden	840,272	356,980	609,713

The returns are noteworthy for the improvement in Swedish supplies, which increased by 71 per cent, while Finland sent 35 per cent more. There was a reduction of 25 per cent in imports from Canada.

Newsprint in Rolls

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Cwts.	8,926,924	2,081,863	2,449,696
£	4,196,629	2,828,570	3,544,126
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Cwts.)	
Canada	3,094,396	1,138,022	1,196,555
Newfoundland	3,406,981	840,413	883,226
Finland	1,676,893	....	344,435

While newsprint imports were 18 per cent higher than in 1946, supplies are only a fraction of prewar volume, and it has not been possible for newspaper publishers to increase the size of their papers. On the contrary, during the year newspapers reverted to their wartime proportions. Finland re-entered the market and both Canada and Sweden shipped about 5 per cent more than in the previous year. About one-third of all the newsprint consumed is imported. The price of newsprint manufactured in domestic mills has recently been increased to £46 10s. a long ton, which compares with £11 per ton prewar.

Miscellaneous Types of Board

<i>Total</i>	1938	1946	1947
Cwts.	1,988,934	821,722	1,300,294
£	1,516,591	1,551,091	3,040,803
<i>Principal sources</i>		(Cwts.)	
Canada	417,009	324,239	296,005
Finland	538,743	209,905	375,915
Sweden	404,163	165,798	239,468
Norway	201,330	105,470	172,789
United States	9,553	8,359	2,225

The growth of 58 per cent in imports of board was made up by an increase of 80 per cent in receipts from Finland, 63 per cent from Norway and 44 per cent from Sweden. Deliveries from Canada diminished by 8.6 per cent.

Industrial Development in South Africa Attracted Foreign Capital in Past Year

Major part of £100,000,000 which flowed into the Union was investment capital for industrial developments—New companies registered totalled 3,721, in addition to 24 foreign companies—Many plans completed for extensions and improvements to existing factories.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

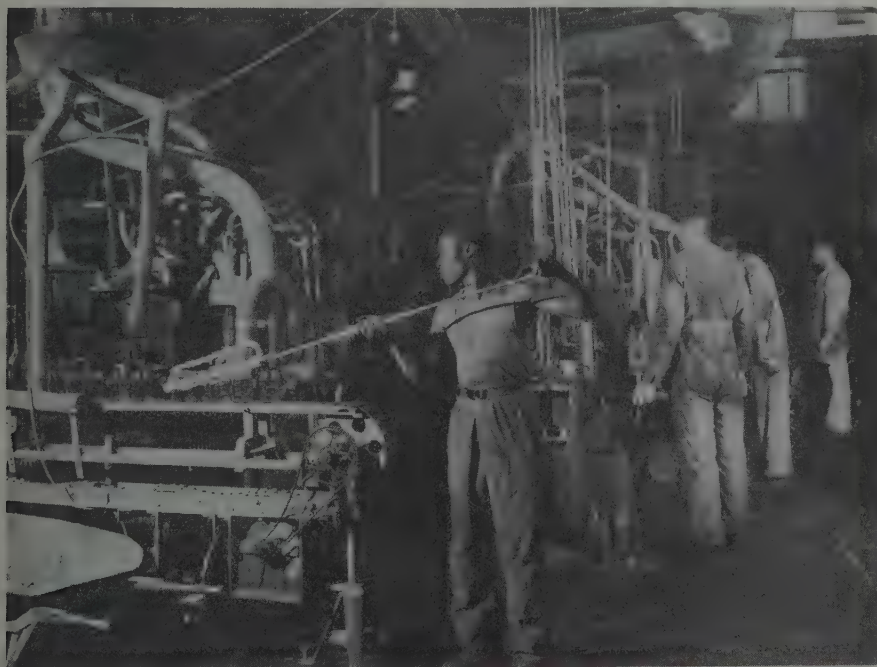
(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of nine articles on economic conditions in South Africa during the past year, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first three were published in the March 20th, March 27th and April 3rd issues.)

JOHANNESBURG, January 27, 1948.—Almost £100,000,000 flowed into South Africa during 1947 in the form of new capital, according to the most reliable estimates. A good deal of this came with the 20,000 or so immigrants, while some was undoubtedly "funk" capital seeking temporary refuge. Much of it, however, was investment capital brought into the Union in connection with new industrial developments.

During the year 1947, the Registrar of Companies reports that 3,721 new companies with a total nominal capital of over £98,000,000 were registered in the Union. In addition, foreign companies registered totalled 24, with a nominal capital of \$695,000; 1,000,000 escudos; £16.5 million; and 12.5 million gulden.

South Africa—Glass works in Pretoria. Many new industries have been established in South Africa in the past year and many more are planned. Nearly £100,000,000 flowed into the country in 1947 in the form of new capital in connection with industrial developments.

South African Railways Photo.



Further Industrial Expansion Planned

Associated with this is the statement from an authoritative source that during 1947 plans were passed for 231 new factories on the Rand alone. In addition, approval was given for a large number of extensions and improvements to existing factories. While the Witwatersrand is the chief industrial area in the Union, industrial expansion in other centres such as Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth is going forward apace. Complete figures for 1947 are not yet available, but they will be very considerable. To date there has not been issued any recapitulation of the new industries which were established in the Union during the past year. According to press reports from time to time, among the new industries established in 1947 were: the manufacture of metal and plastic bottle closures; cutlery; cyanide; slide fasteners; cement; margarine; cotton and wool piece-goods; electric motors; copper tubing and a host of other products, while the South African Railways are reported to have produced the first steam locomotive ever manufactured in the Union.

The growing importance of South African industrial production was signified during the year by the first large-scale exhibition held in Durban of South African produced goods. The exhibition was well attended and on display was a very wide range of manufactured products. A similar industrial fair is to be held during 1948, while the Federated Chamber of Industries are contemplating the fostering of a "Made in South Africa" week.

An indication of the industrial expansion in the Union was shown by the census of production figures issued during the past year. While these referred to the year 1944-45, since when a great deal of further progress has been made, they show that during the six-year period 1938-39 to 1944-45, the gross value of industrial output increased from £199,000,000 to £375,000,000.

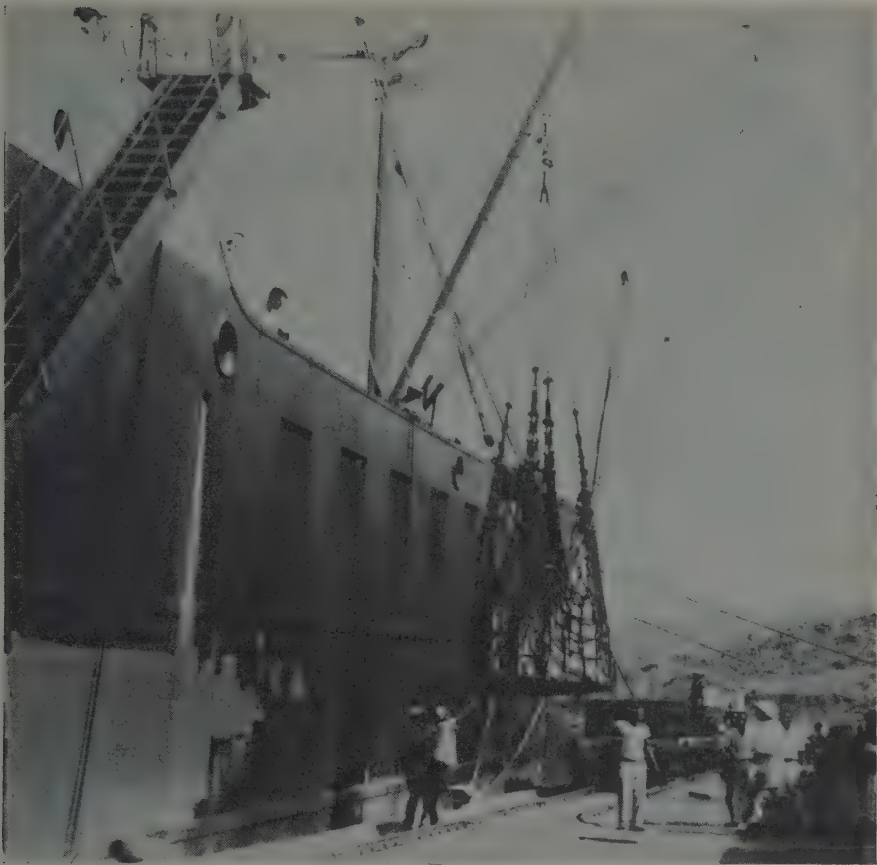
New Mills to Develop Woollen Industry in Australia

An Australian company, with capital exceeding \$3,200,000, will open a spinning mill at Ballarat (Victoria) to employ 1,200 workers, and a weaving mill at Maffra, in the same state, is also contemplated. Labour will be obtained locally, except for highly skilled technicians. Modern machinery had been imported from Czechoslovakia for the Maffra mill. The new machines were expected to increase Victoria's output of worsteds, woollen cloths and cotton piece-goods by 50,000 to 60,000 yards a month.

Decision of the Federal Government to lift restrictions on the export of woollen goods will permit 40 per cent of blankets and rugs produced in Australia to be exported and double the quantity of non-worsted machine yarns, fitted woollen underwear and hosiery. The woollen industry has grown so rapidly since the war that the government is confident the home market will not lack supplies in spite of the increased exports. Restrictions were raised on the advice of the Export Advisory Committee, which is examining ways to meet the dollar shortage. (From *Australia News*.)

Canadian Export Timbers

Copies of this brochure, prepared for distribution at the Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents each.



Belgian Congo—Canadian apples being unloaded at Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo, in January, 1948.

Canadian Apples Well Received in Congo

Leopoldville, February 2, 1948.—(FTS)—Favourable comment has been made here concerning the quality and packing of some 800 boxes of Canadian apples that were recently received in the Belgian Congo. The arrival of this fruit in January instead of March, as was the case last year, has eliminated much of the criticism that was levelled at the first direct shipment from Canada to the Belgian Congo. The arrival of Canadian apples in January has enabled them to avoid competition from South African apples.

The retail price in Leopoldville this season was 30 frs. per kilo, which was six cents less than last year, but slightly higher than the price quoted for South African apples twelve months ago.

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Compiled by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, copies of this publication may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Apr. 25-May 5*	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	June 1-10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	June 15-25	<i>New Texas</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	May 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	Apr. 25-May 5	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	May 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	June 1-10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	June 15-25	<i>New Texas</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	April 30	<i>Mormacmoon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	May 1-6	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	May 5-10	<i>John P. Harris</i>	Robert Reford
Buenos Aires.....	May 15-18	<i>Bowmonte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	May 26	<i>Mormacsea</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	Apr. 28-May 5	<i>Port Saint John</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 26	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	Apr. 27-May 5	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	Apr. 30-May 7	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	May 6	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	May 12	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 15	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 18	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 26	<i>Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 30	<i>Hemsefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	Early June	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	June 15	<i>Svanefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janerio.....	April 30	<i>Mormacmoon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Santos.....	May 1-6	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
	May 5-10	<i>John P. Harris</i>	Robert Reford
	May 26	<i>Mormacsea</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
British Honduras— Belize.....	May 15-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo.....	April 20-30 April 25 May 5 May 20	<i>Bayside</i> <i>City of Lyons</i> <i>City of Dundee</i> <i>Catrine</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai..... Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	April 20-30 May 1-4 May 6	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Priam</i> <i>City of Glasgow</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
Colombia— Barranquilla..... Cartagena.....	May 15-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	Apr. 24-May 1	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Eire— Dublin..... Dublin..... Cork.....	April 24-29 April 31 May 31	<i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Irish Poplar</i> <i>Irish Ash</i>	McLean Kennedy Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez..... Alexandria..... Port Said.....	April 24-27 May 16-17 May 5-10	<i>Mentor</i> <i>Agapenor</i> <i>Dan-y-Bryn</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
Finland— Helsinki.....	Apr. 24-May 1	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
France— Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Marseilles.....	Apr. 27-May 5 Apr. 28-May 4 May 6 April 15-20	<i>Mont Sandra</i> <i>Mortain</i> <i>Kent County</i> <i>Capo Arma</i>	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Canada Steamships Furness Withy
Germany— Bremerhaven..... Hamburg..... Hamburg.....	Apr. 28-May 3 Late April Apr. 27-May 5	<i>Beaverbrae</i> <i>Beaconsfield</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar.....	Apr. 25-May 8	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	April 20-30 May 1-4 May 6	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Priam</i> <i>City of Glasgow</i>	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
India— Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta..... Karachi..... Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta.....	April 25-30 April 25 May 5 May 5-10 May 20	<i>Bayside</i> <i>City of Lyons</i> <i>City of Dundee</i> <i>Dan-y-Bryn</i> <i>Catrine</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Italy— West Coast Ports...	April 15-20 Apr. 25-May 8	<i>Capo Arma</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..	April 24-27 May 16-17	<i>Mentor</i> <i>Agapenor</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mediterranean— Central and Western.....	Apr. 25–May 8	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	April 26 Late April May 10 May 12 May 18	<i>Hedel</i> <i>Beaconsfield</i> <i>Johan Willen Friso</i> <i>Prins Alexander</i> <i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam.....	Apr. 27–May 5 May 6 May 10 May 30 June 15	<i>Mont Sandra</i> <i>Kent County</i> <i>Ravnefjell</i> <i>Hemsefjell</i> <i>Svane fjell</i>	Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships Brock Shipping Brock Shipping Brock Shipping
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia..... Cheribon..... Samarang..... Soerabaya.....	April 24–27 May 16–17	<i>Mentor</i> <i>Agapenor</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands West Indies— Curaçao.....	May 15–20	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland— St. John's..... St. John's.....	April 17–21 April 24–27	<i>Leecliffe Hall</i> <i>Wellington Kent</i>	Clarke Steamships Newfoundland Canada
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	April 24–29	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo..... Kristiansand..... Stavanger..... Bergen.....	Apr. 24–May 1 May 15 June 4 June 25	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Rutenfjell</i> <i>Ornefjell</i> <i>Carmelfjell</i>	Swedish American Brock Shipping Brock Shipping Brock Shipping
Philippines— Manila..... Manila.....	May 1–4 May 6	<i>Priam</i> <i>City of Glasgow</i>	Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
Poland— Gdansk.....	Apr. 24–May 1	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Portugal— Lisbon.....	Apr. 25–May 8	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	April 24–27 May 16–17	<i>Mentor</i> <i>Agapenor</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Malmo..... Norrköping..... Stockholm.....	April 24–May 1	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
United Kingdom— Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Hull..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool.....	April 23–30 Apr. 26–May 1 May 6–12 May 20–27 April 24–30 May 18–25 May 30–June 8 May 1 April 24–29 April 24–30 April 25–30 May 7	<i>Dorelian (r)</i> <i>Montreal City</i> <i>Moveria (r)</i> <i>Delilian (r)</i> <i>Laurentia</i> <i>Norwegian</i> <i>Laurentia</i> <i>Marengo (r)</i> <i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Empress of Canada (r)</i> <i>Fort Musquarro</i> <i>Inishowen Head</i>	Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Con.			
Liverpool.....	May 11	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	May 14-19	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	May 21-28	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	April 20-26	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	April 25-May 1	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Apr. 28-May 3	<i>Beaverbrae</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Apr. 29-May 5	<i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	May 10	<i>Rarnefjell</i>	Brook Shipping
London.....	May 11-19	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	May 21-28	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	April 19-24	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	Apr. 26-May 1	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 3-8	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	April 30	<i>Mormacmoon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	May 1-6	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	May 5-10	<i>John P. Harris</i>	Robert Reford
Montevideo.....	May 26	<i>Mormacsea</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	May 15-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—	April 26-30	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Apr. 27-May 6	* <i>Alcoa Patriot</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	April 26-30	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Barbados.....			
Grenada.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
Dominica.....	April 26-30	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat.....			
Bahamas.....	April 27-30	* <i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....			
British Guiana.....	April 26-30	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
	Apr. 27-May 6	* <i>Alcoa Patriot</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	April 4-9	<i>Malayan Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	April 4-9	<i>Malayan Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
China—			
Shanghai.....	April 20-26	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	May 4-7	<i>Lake Traverse</i>	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	May 25-28	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik.....	April 14-16	<i>Trollafoss</i>	F. K. Warren

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..}	April 16-19	<i>Trinity Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Netherlands— Batavia..... Soerabaya.....}	April 16-19	<i>Trinity Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Newfoundland— St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns..... St. Johns.....	April 12-15 April 13-17 April 16-19 April 17 April 18-20 April 23-26 April 26-27 Apr. 27-May 1	<i>Blue Peter II</i> (r) <i>Nova Scotia</i> <i>Fort Townshend</i> <i>North Pioneer</i> <i>Mary Sweeney</i> <i>Fort Amherst</i> <i>Mayhaven</i> <i>Newfoundland</i>	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Furness Withy Clarke Steamships Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
St. Pierre et Miquelon	April 16-17	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
Siam— Bangkok.....	April 16-19	<i>Trinity Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore.....	April 16-19	<i>Trinity Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom— Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool.....	April 9-14 April 13-17 Apr. 27-May 1	<i>Ascania</i> (r) <i>Nova Scotia</i> (r) <i>Newfoundland</i>	Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Furness Withy
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	April 4-9	<i>Malayan Prince</i>	Furness Withy
West Indies— Bermuda..... Antigua..... Barbados..... Grenada..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad..... Bahamas..... Jamaica..... Jamaica..... Dominica..... Montserrat..... British Guiana.....	{ April 10-19 { April 14-22 April 10-19 April 14-22 April 8-15 { April 12-15 { May 4-6 { May 25-28 April 14-22	<i>Alcoa Runner</i> * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r) <i>Alcoa Runner</i> * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r) <i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r) <i>Dufferin Bell</i> <i>Lake Traverse</i> <i>Dufferin Bell</i> * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Canadian National Pickford and Black Pickford and Black Pickford and Black Canadian National
	{ April 10-19 { April 14-22	<i>Alcoa Runner</i> * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques..	April 13-23	<i>Kawartha Park</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	April 13-23	<i>Kawartha Park</i>	Elder Dempster

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 8-15	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 20	<i>Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	April	<i>A Ship</i>	Isthmian Steamships
China—			
Shanghai.....	April 10-15	<i>City of Rochester</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	April 13-18	<i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	May 1-7	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo....	May 1-7	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin.....	April 25	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	April 12	<i>Irish Spruce</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....			
France—			
Le Havre.....	April 8-15	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	April 8-15	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Bremerhaven.....	April 20	<i>Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	April 5-12	<i>Horizon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Patras.....			
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	May 1-7	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	April 10-15	<i>City of Rochester</i>	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	April	<i>A Ship</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Calcutta.....			
Italy—			
Venice.....	April 5-12	<i>Horizon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	April 5-12	<i>Horizon</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	April 20	<i>Salen</i>	Federal Commerce and Navigation
Tampico.....			
Progreso.....			
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	April 8-15	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curacao.....	April 13-18	<i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	April 9-16	<i>Ottawa Valley</i>	Montreal Australia
Wellington.....			
Lyttleton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Bluff.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	April 25	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Norway—			
Oslo.....	April 14-15	<i>Ranenfjord</i>	March Shipping
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	April 10-15	<i>City of Rochester</i>	McLean Kennedy
Trieste.....	April 5-12	<i>Horizon</i>	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	April 6-13	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	April 18-25	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	April 6-13	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	April 9-16	<i>Carmia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Leith.....	April 9-13	<i>Cairnralona</i> (r) •	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	April 9-15	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	April 25	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kenndy
London.....	April 8-15	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Newcastle.....	April 9-13	<i>Cairnralona</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	April 13-18	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
La Guaira.....	May 1-7	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello.....			

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques.....	May 3 June 8	<i>Silverstreak</i> <i>Utrecht</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Beira.....			
Africa-South			
Cape Town.....	Apr. 24-May 9 May 3 June 8	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i> <i>Silverstreak</i> <i>Utrecht</i>	North Pacific Shipping Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	April 15	<i>George R. Holmes</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	April 20		
Australia—			
Melbourne.....	April 30	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
Sydney.....	May 3	<i>Barranduna</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 20	<i>Paraguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	Late April	<i>Pont l' Eveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 10	<i>La Plata</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	April 23-24	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Rangoon.....	May 5	<i>Manx Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa.....	April 20	<i>Coastal Nomad</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa.....	May 4	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	April 23-24	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo.....	April 20	<i>Manx Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	May 10	<i>Rotti</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica.....	May 4	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
Valparaiso.....	April 20	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	Apr. 27-May 12	<i>Lake Cowichan</i>	Anglo Canadian
Shanghai.....	April	<i>A Ship</i>	Gardner Johnson
Shanghai.....	April 22	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....	May 14	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	May 4	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla.....	Mid-May	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	April 20	<i>Coastal Nomad</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	May 4	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre.....	Late April	<i>Pont l'Eveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	April 22	<i>Sorol</i>	Empire Shipping
Honduras—			
Amapala.....	April 20	<i>Coastal Nomad</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	April	<i>A Ship</i>	Gardner Johnson
	April 13-14	<i>Canada Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 22	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
	May 14	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
	May 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	May 10	<i>Rotti</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Madras.....	April 23-24	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Calcutta.....	May 5	<i>Manx Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	April 20	<i>Manx Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	April 22	<i>Sorol</i>	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Japan—			
Yokohama.....	April 13-14	<i>Canada Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....	April 23-24	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang.....	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham.....	April 20	<i>Manx Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	April 23-24	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
	May 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mexico— Manzanillo..... Acapulco.....	April 20	<i>Coastal Nomad</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Morocco— Casablanca.....	April 22	<i>Sorol</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands— Rotterdam.....	Late April	<i>Pont l'Eveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands-East Indies— Batavia..... Soerabaya.....	April 14 April 23-24 May 5 May 10 May 14 June 14	<i>Francisville</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Manz Sailor</i> <i>Rotti</i> <i>Bougainville</i> <i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands West Indies— Curaçao.....	April 15	<i>George R. Holmes</i>	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington.....	April 30	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Palestine— Haifa.....	April 22	<i>Sorol</i>	Empire Shipping
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo..... Lobitos..... Talara..... Ilo.....	May 4	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Philippines— Manilla..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	April 14 May 5 May 14 June 14	<i>Francisville</i> <i>Manz Sailor</i> <i>Bougainville</i> <i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila.....	April April 22 April 23-24 May 10 May 14	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Vilja</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Rotti</i> <i>Vingnes</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping American Mail Line Dingwall Cotts Empire Shipping
Manila..... Cebu.....	April 13-14 April 20	<i>Canada Mail</i> <i>Manz Fisher</i>	American Mail Line Dingwall Cotts
Salvador— La Union..... La Libertad.....	Mid-May	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Singapore.....	April 14 April 20 April 23-24 May 10 May 14 June 14	<i>Francisville</i> <i>Manz Fisher</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Rotti</i> <i>Bougainville</i> <i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts American Mail Line Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands— Papeete.....	April 30	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Helsingborg..... Malmo..... Stockholm.....	April 20 May 10	<i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>La Plata</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Tonga— Nukualofa.....	April 30	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Mid-April	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Mid-April	<i>Pacific Stronghold</i>	Furness Pacific
	Late May	<i>Pacific Importer</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	April 12	<i>Lake Kootenay</i>	Empire Shipping
London.....	April 20	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	Apr. 24-May 9	<i>Lake Sicamous</i>	Anglo Canadian
London.....	May	<i>Corrientes</i>	Balfour Guthrie
London.....	May 10	<i>La Plata (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	June	<i>Parthenia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello.....	Mid-May	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Laguaira.....			
Maracaibo.....			

Quality of Copal Being Standardized By Belgian Congo And Market Stabilized

Used in the manufacture of varnish and lacquer, copal is solidified resin of certain trees—Exports increased from 11,111 metric tons valued at 20,019,000 francs in 1939 to 19,693 metric tons valued at 156,429,000 francs in 1946—United Kingdom and United States are principal markets.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, March 12, 1948.—New legislation has been adopted to standardize the quality of and to stabilize the market for Congo copal. In future, pieces of copal will be classified according to size. The export of culls, which includes pieces with more than five per cent foreign matter, will be prohibited.

Copal, the solidified resin of certain trees, is found in the Belgian Congo by the sides of lakes and rivers or in the periodically inundated marshy forests. When the copal tree dies, toppled by the wind or by the erosive action of the water, its roots continue to produce resinous sap. This sap forms a crown which gradually solidifies and then crumbles. In the dry season, natives go into the marshy areas to probe for pieces of copal with long sticks.

The production of copal in the Belgian Congo has increased during the past few years, as the following export figures (almost the entire production) indicate:

Exports of Copal from Belgian Congo

	Metric Tons	Francs
1939	11,111	20,019,000
1940	11,015	27,925,000
1941	14,394	59,408,000
1942	15,536	79,727,000
1943	17,349	90,624,000
1944	16,079	84,022,000
1945	13,810	72,303,000
1946	19,693	156,429,000

The United Kingdom and the United States are the principal purchasers, though it is quite likely that some of the copal credited to those countries is re-exported to others, including Canada. Canadian imports of Congo copal in 1946 amounted to 1,567 cwts. valued at \$22,099 as compared with a similar quantity in 1944 and 5,439 cwts. in 1945.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian, unless otherwise shown.*

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.
Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Ni. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, *Canadian Frankfurt/Main*.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

South Africa

Johannesburg—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Cape Town—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen

7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Sleighing, London*.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, *Sleighing, London*.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Cantracom, London*.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Timcom, London*.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

United States

Washington—H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily Nws Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Mar. 30	Nominal Quotations Apr. 5
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2495	.2495
Australia.....	Pound	....	3.2240	3.2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	....	.0228	.0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	....	.0238	.0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	....	.8396	.8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	....	.0544	.0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	.0517	.0517
		Export	.0322	.0322
Colombia.....	Peso	....	.5714	.5714
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	.2083	.2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	.0740	.0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4.1330	4.1330
Eire.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3.6306	3.6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	....	.0046	.0046
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	.0079	.0079
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	.0201	.0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	.2000	.2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	.2518	.2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	.1541	.1541
India.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4.0300	4.0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	.0017	.0017
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Malaya.....	Dollar	....	.4701	.4701
Mexico.....	Peso	....	.2059	.2059
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3.2402	3.2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	.2015	.2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	.0916	.0916
Sweden.....	Krona	....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	.2336	.2336
Turkey.....	Lira	....	.3571	.3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5629	.5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Copies of this publication, prepared by the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents abroad.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Prepared for distribution abroad, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes, this illustrated folder specifies the six varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, the classes of seed, and the three classifications. Other information of interest to prospective purchasers is included.

"Foreign Trade"

Reprint of January 4, 1947, anniversary issue, containing articles on the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, the history of the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and preceding weekly publications, short reports from trade commissioners throughout the world on their respective territories, with illustrations.

Economic Reviews

Reports on economic conditions in various countries, reproduced from the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*, as follows:

Argentina	Chile
Australia	Colombia and Venezuela
British West Indies and British Guiana	French North Africa
Central America	India
	New Zealand

Reprints of Special Reports

Articles appearing in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade* have been reprinted in pamphlet form for distribution by commodity officers and others receiving enquiries on the subject concerned, as follows:

Canadian Tobacco—Production and Consumption
Industrial Development in Canada
Canadian Toy Industry
German Industrial Plants Available for Reparation
Trade Procedure for Imports from Germany
The Influence of Geography on Import Trade

Foreign Trade Service Directory

This sets forth the functions of the six divisions of the Foreign Trade Service, with the directors and other leading officials of each. The government telephone numbers are shown for the convenience of exporters and importers. This includes a list of Canadian Trade Commissioners, with their respective postal and cable addresses, agencies associated with the Foreign Trade Service in the development of commerce with other countries, and a list of the Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada. (This information, with revisions, is reproduced once a month in *Foreign Trade*.)

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information concerning Canadian foreign trade is compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to which application should be made. This is issued on an annual, quarterly and monthly basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*, the *Canada Handbook* and a number of reports on specific commodities.

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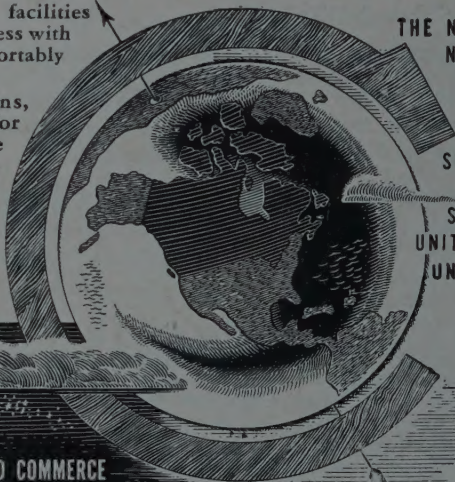
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Prototype of advertisement appearing through March, April and May in some 140 Canadian and United States business and trade publications. A slight change occurs in the text for such advertisements reproduced in the United States.